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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED
By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of New York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for the PUNISHMENT of certain CRIMES againſt the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That if any perſon or perſons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, ſhall levy war againſt them, or ſhall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elſewhere, and ſhall be thereof convicted, on confeſſion in open court, or on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act of the treaſon whereof he or they ſhall ſtand indicted, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be adjudged guilty of treaſon againſt the United States, and ſhall ſuffer death.

And be it enacted, That if any perſons or perſons, having knowledge of the commiſſion of any of the treaſons aforeſaid ſhall conceal, and not as ſoon as may be diſcloſe and make known the ſame to the Preſident of the United States, or ſome one of the Judges thereof, or to the Preſident or Governor of a particular State, or ſome one of the judges or juſtices thereof, ſuch perſon or perſons on conviction ſhall be adjudged guilty of miſpriſon of treaſon, and ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding ſeven years, and fined not exceeding one thouſand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, within any fort, arſenal, dock-yard, magazine, or in any other place or diſtrict of country, under the ſole and excluſive juriſdiction of the United States, commit the crime of wilful murder, ſuch perſon or perſons on being thereof convicted ſhall ſuffer death.

And be it alſo enacted, That the court before whom any perſon ſhall be convicted of the crime of murder, for which he or ſhe ſhall be ſentenced to ſuffer death, may at their diſcretion, add to the judgment, that the body of ſuch offender ſhall be delivered to a ſurgeon for diſſection; and the marſhal who is to cauſe ſuch ſentence to be executed, ſhall accordingly deliver the body of ſuch offender, after execution done, to ſuch ſurgeon as the court ſhall direct, for the purpoſe aforeſaid: *Provided*, that ſuch ſurgeon, or ſome other perſon by him appointed for the purpoſe, ſhall attend to receive and take away the dead body at the time of the execution of ſuch offender.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall, after ſuch execution had, by force reſcue or attempt to reſcue the body of ſuch offender out of the cuſtody of the marſhal or his officers, during the conveyance of ſuch body to any place for diſſection as aforeſaid; or ſhall by force reſcue or attempt to reſcue ſuch body from the houſe of any ſurgeon, where the ſame ſhall have been depoſited in purſuance of this act; every perſon ſo offending, ſhall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and an impriſonment not exceeding twelve months.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons having knowledge of the actual commiſſion of the crime of wilful murder or other felony, upon the high ſeas, or within any fort, arſenal, dock-yard, magazine, or other place or diſtrict of country, under the ſole and excluſive juriſdiction of the United States, ſhall conceal, and not as ſoon as may be diſcloſe and make known the ſame to ſome one of the Judges or other perſons in civil or military authority under the United States, on conviction thereof, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be adjudged guilty of miſpriſon of felony, and ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall within any fort, arſenal, dockyard, magazine, or other place or diſtrict of country, under the ſole and excluſive juriſdiction of the United States, commit the crime of manſlaughter, and ſhall be thereof convicted, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding one thouſand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall commit upon the high ſeas, or in any river, haven, baſon or bay, out of the juriſdiction of any particular State, murder or robbery, or any other offence which if committed within the body of a county, would by the laws of the United States be puniſhable with death; or if any captain or mariner of any ſhip or other veſſel, ſhall piratically and felonioufly run away with ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or any goods or merchandize to the value of fifty dollars, or yield up ſuch ſhip or veſſel voluntarily to any pirate; or if any ſeaman ſhall lay violent hands upon his commander, thereby to hinder and prevent his fighting in defence of his ſhip or goods committed to his truſt, or ſhall make a revolt in the ſhip—every ſuch offender ſhall be deemed, taken and adjudged to be a pirate and felon, and being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer death. And the trial of crimes committed on the high ſeas, or in any place out of the juriſdiction of any particular ſtate, ſhall be in the diſtrict where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may firſt be brought.

And be it enacted, That if any citizen ſhall commit any piracy or robbery aforeſaid, or any act of hoſtility againſt the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high ſea, under color of any commiſſion from any foreign prince or ſtate, or on pretence of authority from any perſon, ſuch offender ſhall, notwithſtanding the pretence of any ſuch authority, be deemed, adjudged and taken to be a pirate felon and robber, and on being thereof convicted ſhall ſuffer death.

And be it enacted, That every perſon who ſhall, either upon the land or ſeas, knowingly and wittingly aid and aſſiſt, procure, command, counſel or adviſe any perſon or perſons to do or commit any murder or robbery, or other piracy aforeſaid, upon the ſeas, which ſhall affect the life of ſuch perſon, and ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall thereupon do or commit any ſuch piracy or robbery, then all and every ſuch perſon ſo as aforeſaid aiding, aſſiſting, procuring, commanding, counſelling or adviſing the ſame, either upon the land or the ſea, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared, deemed and adjudged to be acceſſary to ſuch piracies before the fact, and every ſuch perſon being thereof convicted ſhall ſuffer death.

And be it enacted, That after any murder, felony, robbery, or other piracy whatſoever aforeſaid, is or ſhall be committed by any pirate or robber, every perſon who knowing that ſuch pirate or robber has done or committed any ſuch piracy or robbery, ſhall on the land or at ſea receive, entertain or conceal any ſuch pirate or robber, or receive or take into his cuſtody any ſhip, veſſel, goods, or chattels, which have been by any ſuch pirate or robber piratically and felonioufly taken, ſhall be, and are hereby declared, deemed and adjudged to be acceſſary to ſuch piracy or robbery, after the fact; and on conviction thereof ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any ſeaman or other perſon ſhall commit man-ſlaughter upon the high ſeas, or confederate, or attempt or endeavor to corrupt any commander, maſter, officer or mariner, to yield up or to run away with any ſhip or veſſel, or with any goods, wares, or merchandize, or to turn pirate, or to go over to or confederate with pirates, or in any wiſe trade with any pirate knowing him to be ſuch, ro ſhall furniſh ſuch pirate with any ammunition, ſtores or proviſions of any kind, or ſhall fit out any veſſel knowingly and with a deſign to trade with or ſupply or correſpond with any pirate or robber upon the ſeas; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall any ways conſult, combine, confederate or correſpond with any pirate or robber on the ſeas, knowing him to be guilty of any ſuch piracy or robbery; or if any ſeaman ſhall confine the maſter of any ſhip or other veſſel, or endeavor to make a revolt in ſuch ſhip;—ſuch perſon or perſons ſo offending, and being thereof convicted, ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding one thouſand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons, within any of the places, upon the land under the ſole and excluſive juriſdiction of the United States, or upon the high ſeas, in any veſſel belonging to the United States, or to any citizen or citizens thereof, on purpoſe and of malice aforethought, ſhall unlawfully cut of the ear or ears, or cut out or diſable the tongue, put out an eye, ſlit the noſe, cut off the noſe or a lip, or cut off or diſable any limb or member of any perſon, with intention in ſo doing to maim or diſfigure ſuch perſon in any of the manners beforementioned, then and in every ſuch caſe the perſon or perſons ſo offending, their counſellors, aiders and abettors (knowing of and privy to the offence aforeſaid) ſhall on conviction, be impriſoned not exceeding ſeven years, and fined not exceeding one thouſand dollars.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall falſely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cauſe or procure to be falſely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly act or aſſiſt in the falſe making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate, indent, or other public ſecurity of the United States, or ſhall utter, put off, or offer, or cauſe to be uttered, put off, or offered in payment or for ſale any ſuch falſe, forged, altered or counterfeited certificates, indent or other public ſecurity, with intention to defraud any perſon, knowing the ſame to be falſe, altered, forged, or counterfeited, and ſhall be thereof convicted, every ſuch perſon ſhall ſuffer death.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon ſhall felonioufly ſteal, take away, alter, falſify, or otherwiſe avoid any record, writ, proceſs, or other proceedings in any of the courts of the United States, by means whereof any judgment ſhall be reverſed made void, or not take effect, or if any perſon ſhall acknowledge or procure to be acknowledged in any of the courts aforeſaid, any recognizance, bail or judgment, in the name or names of any other perſon or perſons not privy or conſenting to the ſame, every ſuch perſon or perſons on conviction thereof, ſhall be fined not exceeding five thouſand dollars, or be impriſoned not exceeding ſeven years, and whipped not exceeding thirty-nine ſtripes. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That this act ſhall not extend to the acknowledgement of any judgment or judgments by any attorney or attorneys, duly admitted for any perſon or perſons againſt whom any ſuch judgment or judgments ſhall be had or given.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon within any of the places under the ſole and excluſive juriſdiction of the United States, or upon the high ſeas, ſhall take and carry away, with an intent to ſteal or purloin the perſonal goods of another; or if any perſon or perſons, having at any time hereafter the charge or cuſtody of any arms, ordnance, munition, ſhot, powder, or habiliments of war belonging to the United States, or of any victuals provided for the victualing of any ſoldiers, gunners, marines or pioneers, ſhall for any lucre or gain, or wittingly, adviſedly, and of purpoſe to hinder or impede the ſervice of the United States, embezzle, purloin or convey away any of the ſaid arms, ordnance, munition, ſhot or powder, habiliments of war, or victuals, that then and in every of the caſes aforeſaid, the perſon or perſons ſo offending, their counſellors, aiders and abettors (knowing of and privy to the offences aforeſaid) ſhall on conviction be fined not exceeding the fourfold value of the property ſo ſtolen, embezzled or purloined; the one moiety to be paid to the owner of the goods, or the United States, as the caſe may be, and the other moiety to the informer and proſecutor, and be publicly whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine ſtripes.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons within any part of the juriſdiction of the United States as aforeſaid, ſhall receive or buy any goods or chattels that ſhall be feloniouſly taken or ſtolen from any other perſon, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen, or ſhall receive, harbor or conceal any felons or thieves, knowing them to be ſo, he or they being of either of the ſaid offences legally convicted, ſhall be liable to the like puniſhments as in the caſe of larceny before are preſcribed.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon ſhall willfully and corruptly commit perjury, or ſhall by any means procure any perſon to commit corrupt and wilful perjury, on his or her oath or affirmation in any ſuit, controverſy, matter or cauſe depending in any of the courts of the United States, or in any depoſition taken purſuant to the laws of the United States, every perſon ſo offending, and being thereof convicted, ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding three years, and fined not exceeding eight hundred dollars; and ſhall ſtand in the pillory for one hour, and be thereafter rendered incapable of giving teſtimony in any of the courts of the United States, until ſuch time as the judgment ſo given againſt the ſaid offender ſhall be reverſed.

And be it enacted, That in every preſentment or indictment to be proſecuted againſt any perſon for wilful and corrupt perjury, it ſhall be ſufficient to ſet forth the ſubſtance of the offence charged upon the defendant, and by what court, or before whom the oath or affirmation was taken (averring ſuch court, or perſon or perſons to have a competent authority to adminiſter the ſame) together with the proper averment or averments to falſify the matter or matters wherein the perjury or perjuries is or are aſſigned; without ſetting forth the bill, anſwer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any record or proceeding, either in law or equity other than as aforeſaid, and without ſetting forth the commiſſion or authority of the court, or perſon or perſons before whom the perjury was committed.

And be it further enacted, That in every preſentment or indictment for ſubornation of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining or contracting with others to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, it ſhall be ſufficient to ſet forth the ſubſtance of the offence charged upon the defendant, without ſetting forth the bill, anſwer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any record or proceeding, either in law or equity, and without ſetting forth the commiſſion or authority of the court, or perſon or perſons before whom the perjury was committed, or was agreed or promiſed to be committed.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon ſhall, directly or indirectly, give any ſum or ſums of money, or any other bribe, preſent or reward, or any promiſe, contract, obligation or ſecurity, for the payment or delivery of any money, preſent or reward, or any other thing to obtain or procure the opinion, judgment or decree of any judge or judges of the United States, in any ſuit, controverſy, matter or cauſe depending before him or them, and ſhall be thereof convicted, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo giving, promiſing, contracting or ſecuring to be given, paid or delivered, any ſum or ſums of money, preſent, reward or other bribe as aforeſaid, and the judge or judges who ſhall in any wiſe accept or receive the ſame, on conviction thereof ſhall be fined and impriſoned at the diſcretion of the court; and ſhall forever be diſqualified to hold any office of honor, truſt or profit under the United States.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon or perſons, ſhall knowingly and wilfully obſtruct, reſiſt or oppoſe any officer of the United States, in ſerving or attempting to ſerve or execute any meſne proceſs, or warrant, or any rule or order of any of the courts of the United States or any other legal or judicial writ or proceſs whatſoever, or ſhall aſſault, beat or wound any officer, or other perſon duly authorized, in ſerving or executing any writ, rule, order, proceſs or warrant aforeſaid, every perſon ſo knowingly or willfully offending in the premiſes, ſhall, on conviction thereof, be impriſoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons, ſhall by force ſet at liberty, or reſcue any perſon who ſhall be found guilty of treaſon, murder, or any other capital crime, or reſcue any perſon convicted of any of the ſaid crimes, going to execution, or during execution, every perſon ſo offending, and being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer death: And if any perſon ſhall by force ſet at liberty, or reſcue any perſon who before conviction ſhall ſtand committed for any of the capital offences aforeſaid; or if any perſon or perſons ſhall by force ſet at liberty, or reſcue any perſon committed for or convicted of any other offence againſt the United States, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and impriſoned not exceeding one year.

Provided always and be it enacted, That no conviction or judgment for any of the offences aforeſaid, ſhall work corruption of blood, or any forfeiture of eſtate.

And be it enacted, That if any writ or proceſs ſhall at any time hereafter be ſued forth or proſecuted by any perſon or perſons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any of the courts of a particular State, or by any judge or juſtice therein reſpectively, whereby the perſon of any ambaſſador or other public miniſter of any foreign prince or State, authorized and received as ſuch by the Preſident of the United States, or any domeſtic or domeſtic ſervant of any ſuch ambaſſador or other public miniſter, may be arreſted or impriſoned, or his or their goods or chattels be diſtrained, ſeized or attached, ſuch writ or proceſs ſhall be deemed and adjudged to be utterly null and void to all intents, conſtruction and purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it enacted, That in caſe any perſon or perſon ſhall ſue forth or proſecute any ſuch writ or proceſs, ſuch perſon or perſons, and all attornies or ſolicitors proſecuting or ſoliciting in ſuch caſe, and all officers executing any ſuch writ or proceſs, being thereof convicted, ſhall be deemed violaters of the laws of nations, and diſturbers of the public repoſe, and impriſoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the diſcretion of the court.

Provided nevertheleſs, That no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who ſhall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the ſervice of any ambaſſador or other public miniſter, which debts ſhall be ſtill due and unpaid, ſhall have, take or receive any benefit of this act; nor ſhall any perſon be proceeded againſt by virtue of this act, for having arreſted or ſued any other domeſtic ſervant of any ambaſſador or other public miniſter, unleſs the name of ſuch ſervant be firſt regiſtered in the office of the Secretary of State and by ſuch Secretary tranſmitted to the Marſhal of the diſtrict in which Congreſs ſhall reſide, who ſhall upon receipt thereof affix the ſame in ſome public place in his office, whereto all perſons may reſort and take copies without fee or reward.

And be it enacted, That if any perſon ſhall violate any ſafe conduct or paſſport duly obtained and iſſued under the authority of the United States, or ſhall aſſault, ſtrike, wound, impriſon, or in any other manner infract the law of nations, by offering violence to the perſon of an ambaſſador or other public miniſter, ſuch perſon ſo offending, on conviction ſhall be impriſoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the diſcretion of the court.

And be it enacted, That any perſon who ſhall be accuſed and indicted of treaſon, ſhall have a copy of the indictment, and a liſt of the jury and witneſſes to be produced on the trial for proving the ſaid indictment, mentioning the names and places of abode of ſuch witneſſes and jurors, delivered unto him at leaſt three entire days before he ſhall be tried for the ſame; and in other capital offences, ſhall have ſuch copy of the indictment and liſt of the jury two entire days at leaſt before the trial: And that every perſon ſo accuſed and indicted for any of the crimes aforeſaid, ſhall alſo be allowed and admitted to make his full defence by counſel learned in the law; and the court before whom ſuch perſon ſhall be tried, or ſome judge thereof, ſhall, and they are hereby authoriſed and required immediately upon his requeſt to aſſign to ſuch perſon ſuch counſel, not exceeding two, as ſuch perſon ſhall deſire, to whom ſuch counſel ſhall have free acceſs at all ſeaſonable hours; and every ſuch perſon or perſons accuſed or indicted of the crimes aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed and admitted in his ſaid defence to make any proof that he or they can produce, by lawful witneſs or witneſſes, and ſhall have the like proceſs of the court where he or they ſhall be tried, to compel his or their witneſſes to appear at his or their trial, as is uſually granted to compel witneſſes to appear on the proſecution againſt them.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons be indicted of treaſon againſt the United States, and ſhall ſtand mute or refuſe to plead, or ſhall challenge peremptorily above the number of thirty-five of the jury; or if any perſon or perſons be indicted of any other of the offences herein before ſet forth, for which the puniſhment is declared to be death, if he or they ſhall alſo ſtand mute or will not anſwer to the indictment, or challenge peremptorily above the number of twenty perſons of the jury; the court in any of the caſes aforeſaid, ſhall notwithſtanding proceed to the trial of the perſon or perſons ſo ſtanding mute or challenging, as if he or they had pleaded not guilty, and render judgment thereon accordingly.

And be it further enacted, That the benefit of clergy shall not be used or allowed, upon conviction of any crime, for which, by any statute of the United States, the punishment is or shall be declared to be death.

And be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for treason or other capital offence aforesaid, wilful murder or forgery excepted, unless the indictment for the same shall be found by a grand jury, within three years next after the treason or capital offence aforesaid shall be done or committed; nor shall any person be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offence not capital, nor for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless the indictment or information for the same shall be found or instituted within two years from the time of committing the offence, or incurring the fine or forfeiture aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to any person or persons fleeing from justice.

And be it further enacted, That the manner of inflicting the punishment of death, shall be by hanging the person convicted by the neck until dead.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, APRIL THE THIRTIETH 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

THE TABLET.

No. CXIII.

"The advantage of study is often lost, by attending to too many points at once."

Mr. EDITOR,

I AM so well pleased with a letter lately sent me by an ingenious correspondent, that I wish it may be communicated to the public, as a number of the TABLET. It is on a subject of importance, and I hope the remarks of my friend will meet with approbation, as they appear to be founded in reason and propriety.

FOR THE TABLET.

"YOU probably know that I was admitted to the bar of our Courts in April 1781; and certainly know that for a considerable part of the time since, I have given my attention to philology, Belles Lettres and ancient history. Some part of the time has been spent in travelling, and this has been the most useful period of my life. You know from a multitude of observations, how many errors in opinion and deep-rooted prejudices grow up with the most vigorous genius, under the most advantageous system of book education; unless the person has an opportunity of travelling abroad. I frankly own this was my case; and I was two years abroad, before I could believe other States as wise, as prosperous, and as happy as my native State.

"I have finished my ramblings and set down in my profession, in a place as healthy as North America affords, on a public road, in a pleasant fertile country, where commerce is flourishing, manufactures begin to thrive, and the company is as good as I deserve. Here I have reflected upon the errors of my own education, and endeavored to devise a better plan; being myself confident that I might have gained all my present knowledge and learning in half the time, had my studies and travels been conducted by a man of experience and just ideas.

"I have found by experience what my tutors should have taught me, that the great error in our common method of instructing youth, is, that we permit them to *read without an object*; that is, without a *specific particular* object. We give them a book to read; and direct them generally to be masters of the subject. But the object, in this case, is so general, so indeterminate, as to make little or no impression upon the mind of the student. It is not particular enough to arrest his curiosity; or rather the indefinite view of the object renders it impossible for the attention to be fixed upon any particular point. The person who reads a volume of History, or Law, with this general view, loses three fourths of his labor.

"To read to advantage, the whole attention of a student should be called to one point at a time. Let him be directed for instance to enquire into the reformation in the sixteenth century, and at a future day, to inform his instructor, at what time this great event took place, and what were the particular political, commercial or other accidental circumstances which favored the progress of it; by what characters it was effected, and afterwards what were its consequences on the political state of Europe. Let him then be directed what authors to examine, and the more he consults, provided they are of reputation, the fairer chance he stands of finding and retaining the truth. The student then would fix his attention upon one object; the facts as they should arise to view would rest upon the mind and gradually form a connected story, and the prospect of reciting the facts to the instructor would impress them more deeply on the memory. Thus the student should take every important era, event or person by itself and enquire into the accounts which different writers have given of it; and not read a book in course, as is done for amusement, or by persons reviewing their studies.

"If I should ever open an office for students in Law, I could wish them to prepare for this liberal study, by a year or two year's preparation in the study of History. The common practice of keeping them two or three years writing on parchment, I consider, as an imposition, unreasonable and useless. The forms of process may as well be learnt in six months, as in a longer time; and a student of law should be something more than a drudge. If students were previously acquainted with Greek and Latin, I should wish them to read Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon, in Greek, and Livy, Cæsar and Tacitus, in Latin. The best orators and poets among the ancients are read as classical books in our colleges and schools; but their historians, which I deem the most valuable, are mostly neglected. This is one of the modern errors of our public education. Indeed so imperfectly do most of our schools teach the ancient languages, that few of the students can read the Greek and Roman historians with ease and advantage. For this reason, I should direct them to take the best compilations of ancient history in English, and direct them to attend to such parts of it as illustrate the policy, manners, arts and literature of the wise and celebrated republics of antiquity; for as to wars, they are the dry bones of history, and a hungry man will hardly satisfy his appetite by picking them.

"In short I could wish that the studies of youth might be made to approach to practice. A *student* of history should read it, like the *compiler*; he should take a single point of history, and consult different authorities until he had made himself master of it. A student of Law should read it like an attorney; he should take one point and turn to his authorities for illustration, as if he were preparing a cause for trial. I have found this to be the only method in which I can read to advantage myself; and perhaps my experience may afford useful hints to others.

Your's sincerely, Z.

THE HUMANE HOWARD.

[*The liberal and philanthropic are the denizens of all countries—and from all countries are intitled to the tribute of gratitude. The benevolent* HOWARD—*whose exertions in relieving the prisoner bound in the dungeon—ameliorating the condition of servitude—and pouring the wine and oil into the wounds made by disease, are as universally admired, as known—To his memory then are the following lines dedicated*]

ON HIS DEATH.

HOWARD, thy task is done, thy master calls,
And summons thee from CHERSON's distant walls.
"Come, well-approved! My faithful servant come!
No more a wand'rer, seek thy destin'd home.
Long have I mark'd thee with o'er-ruling eye,
And sent admiring angels from on high,
To walk the paths of danger by thy side,
From death to shield thee, and from snares to guide.
My minister of good, I've sped thy way,
And shot thro dungeon-glooms a-leading ray,
To sooth, by thee, with kind unhop'd relief
My creatures lost—and whelm'd in guilt and grief:
I've led thee, ardent, on thro wond'ring climes,
To combat human woes, and human crimes,
But 'tis enough—thy great commission's o'er,
I prove thy faith, thy zeal, thy love no more.
Nor droop, that far from country, kindred, friends,
Thy life to duty long devoted, ends;
What boots it where the high reward is giv'n,
Or where the soul triumphant springs to Heav'n."

(Massachusetts Centinel.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

The proposition for assuming the State debts under consideration.

MR. BLAND, in reply to Mr. Moore, said—I am extremely sorry, Mr. Chairman, that another worthy colleague of mine has rendered it necessary for me to rise in this debate, as I had flattered myself that my sentiments had been clearly expressed and fully understood when I spoke on it the day before yesterday, and explained to another of my worthy colleagues yesterday; I hope, however, the house will indulge me for a few moments in a question of this importance, when I seem to be personally called upon to vindicate my own opinions, and in the peculiar predicament of differing from nine of my colleagues. I shall confine myself entirely to answering the objections of the gentleman who spoke last: he too has taken notice of what I said respecting the weight of wealth laying towards the sea coast of Virginia, and the weight of legislative influence to the westward; this he has not denied; but says that the articles of the treaty for the payment of British debts, contracted prior to the war, ought to have been complied with—that the honor of all America was concerned in the complying with that article—and that therefore the gentleman could not complain of the western influence in complying with the express desire of Congress, whose business it was to fulfil or see to the fulfilment of that treaty. Sir I agree with him so far—I do not complain that my country passed an act for the fulfilment of the treaty entered into by the general government; but, sir, I conceive that a treaty has two sides to it, and that the stipulations on both sides ought to be literally fulfilled. When a clause was introduced into that act to suspend the operation of it until the British government should fulfil it on their part, that the compliance might still go on when this was claimed as a justice due to them by the debtors to the British nation, who lay in the track of the armies, who inhabited that part of the country towards the sea coast, who had been deprived of their negroes contrary to treaty, and *who were at the same time State creditors for supplies furnished the armies of the United States*. I ask that gentleman whether this reasonable proposition for a suspension of the act, until Congress might have time to remonstrate with the British government for their relief, was not violently opposed by the western influence, who suffered none of these inconveniences, or but a very small degree or proportion of them? Sir, that gentleman was present, and his candor will, I am sure, answer this question in the affirmative.

The gentleman acknowledges that the greater part of the services of the war, and of the supplies, were drawn from the eastern division of that state; but that the western always held themselves in readiness when called on. In this I agree with him heartily. I know sir, that there were no citizens in the United States better affected to the American cause than they were; but, sir, does this invalidate what I have said of the inequality of the burthens borne? I think not.

The gentleman next mentions the certificate tax, which was laid for the purpose of redeeming the certificates for supplies, militia services, &c. and says, that as these certificates were to be paid in by the original holders, and those who were not original holders; and as *they were the only mode in which the state could then pay the sufferers*, they were content to receive for them what they could get. Sir, I will give a short history of this business: I own I am sorry to mention it, as it affects, in some sort, the credit of the state to which I belong; but I believe it will not be found singular. These certificates were to be redeemed in the manner the worthy gentleman mentions, by calculation, in four, five or six years, I cannot exactly remember which; but having remained a long time previous to the act unnoticed or unfunded, had fallen as low as 1/6 in the pound. This tax, in one or two years, appreciated them to three or four shillings. This appreciation was found too burdensome for those who were original holders: the tax was, as well as my memory serves, lessened; and when at last it was found that they were nearly extinguished or called in, they were made payable in the arrearages of taxes due for several years back, and thus never rose, until the last arrears were paid in, to more than four shillings in the pound; and thus was the property of those who furnished the armies of the United States reimbursed them.

Sir, I speak feelingly on this subject: I was one of the sufferers, my constituents are almost all sufferers in this mode. Sir, what I say of myself, I wish not to be understood as influencing my conduct on this floor: I spurn at the idea, if it should be entertained. On this floor I hope I always act on enlarged and general principles.

Sir, the gentleman has mentioned what I said of emigrations; and has asserted that, notwithstanding those emigrations, the number of inhabitants who were to pay taxes in Virginia, had increased since the war, which he says on a former occasion I admitted to be the case. I am sure, sir, I have seen no documents to confirm the gentleman's assertion, nor can I conceive that I ever assented to such an one (at the time the fixing on the seat of government was in contemplation, or at any other time) as it respected Virginia; but I verily believe the fact to be otherwise, unless the gentleman assures me of it from proper documents.

The gentleman says it is the interest of Kentucky and the Western Country to assume the debt: If this be the case, sir, I am much surprized that their representatives should be found arguing so strongly against what they assert to be the interest of their constituents. But, sir, it does not become me to point out to them their duty; I therefore leave them to act in the manner they think right, not doubting but they will in the end do the best for their constituents, as I think I am doing for mine, and for the union at large. I am so firmly persuaded of this, sir, that I am willing to risk what little reputation I may be possessed of as a politician on the event, and not knowing the sense of my constituents on so important a subject, I shall venture to support the opinions I have advanced, keeping my mind open to conviction, and yielding to clear and unequivocal arguments when they are produced, that will shew me that I am wrong.

I hope I have thus far exculpated myself from the charge which seemed to be aimed at me, of having advanced opinions unfounded and erroneous.

I shall only take notice of one observation, with which the gentleman concluded: That in all political questions he should be governed in his vote by the principles of justice. I hope he will charitably suppose I am under the same influence. But, sir, I will conclude that justice is due from Congress to the states, and to the citizens of the state: This can only be done by establishing credit on the broad and stable foundation of public faith to the creditors of the United States of every denomination.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) The last gentleman (Mr. Moore) he said, had altogether mistaken the law of South-Carolina, he had noticed, and its operation: That law was intended to create a medium of circulation, by way of loan or mortgage; 100,000l. were emitted for that purpose, all the specie of the country having been exported and the citizens greatly distressed for the want of a medium. Mr. Smith then read the preamble of the law and some of the clauses, to prove what he had said. Of the above sum not more than about 60,000l. circulated in South-Carolina, the remainder having found its way into the neighbouring states.

The gentleman was equally misinformed, when he observed that the taxes levied in that state had not been applied to the discharge of its debts, but had been diverted into a different channel. Mr. Smith read a statement from the report of a committee of finance, to shew that taxes had been imposed from 1784 to 1789 to the amount of above 900,000 dollars, annually, for the express purpose of paying the interest on the debt contracted by the war; and that during that period upwards of a million and a half of dollars had been sunk of the principal of the debt, by sales of land &c. South-Carolina had therefore made as great exertions for the discharge of her debt, since the peace, as Virginia. With respect to the militia of Virginia having been paid in money greatly depreciated, had not the citizens of South-Carolina been likewise paid in the same manner? Had not some of the militia been also obliged to sell their indents at two shillings in the pound? How then could it be said, with any propriety, that the militia of Virginia were to be taxed to pay the debts of those of South-Carolina? Had not the latter been heavily taxed ever since the war? And would they not be crushed with further taxation, if the assumption was negatived? It has been said, by the gentleman from Georgia, that the southern states contributed more to the impost than the northern: Was not that a strong argument why the assumption would be favorable to those states? It was generally acknowledged that the continental debts were chiefly in the hands of persons dwelling to the northward of Potowmac; the greatest proportion of the state debts, on the contrary, was on the south of that river; if therefore the southern states paid the greatest part of the revenue, was it not for their advantage that the assumption should take place, by which means the state creditors would draw back, in payment of their interests, a proportion of that impost which otherwise would go altogether into the pockets of the continental creditors? It was undoubtedly an injury to the states which contributed most to the impost, to be drained of their resources to pay persons who resided in those states which contributed least. The objections to the various articles reported by the Secretary did not apply in this stage of the business: That report was calculated to satisfy the house that the state debts could be funded without resorting to direct taxation; it was in the power of the house, when the funds were under consideration, to reject those which should be found injurious, and to substitute others. He could not agree, however, in the remark that persons interested in a particular branch of trade or manufacture were to be believed in preference to the Secretary, who was disinterested; nor could he understand the inconsistency of the petition alluded to, which in one part set forth that the duty would be oppressive to them, and in another that it would produce nothing to the revenue. He believed that there was no possible object of revenue, against which the parties interested might not complain. As to the amendment from North-Carolina, the member from that state had himself declared that he would not undertake to say the convention meant to guard against the assumption, but that the words carried that meaning. This might be true, and yet the amendment could not apply, because the house had been told the assumption was never thought of in that state at the time the amendment was framed. It had been said, that as North-Carolina was against the assumption, it was a sufficient reason why it should not be agreed to: This was an extraordinary declaration, when it was remembered they had been told that South-Carolina being desirous of it was no reason why it should be adopted, and that the inclination of one state should not prevail with Congress. Surely, there was as much reason why it should be agreed to if one state was in favor of it, as that it should be rejected because one state was against it. The Secretary, it had been said, seemed to think that a settlement was an event which would not certainly take place: The settlement with or without an assumption, would unquestionably be attended with difficulty; and the Secretary expressly remarks that there is no objection which can be made to a settlement after the assumption, which does not apply with equal force to any settlement prior to it.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

The bill entitled an act for giving effect to a certain act therein mentioned in respect to the State of North Carolina—and for amending said act, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A petition from Thomas Jenkins and Co. merchants in Hudson, State New-York, was read, stating the loss of goods by fire while on their passage from New-York to Hudson, and praying a remission of the duties on said goods; referred to a select committee.

Sundry other petitions and memorials were presented—read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the report of the Secretary at War, on the petition of Dr. Middleton, was read.——It was then moved that this report be referred to a select committee—and Mr. Parker, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Bloodworth, were appointed.

Mr. Gilman of the Committee of enrolment, reported that the Committee had examined four bills, which had passed the House, and found them duly enrolled—the Speaker affixed his signature to the same.

The bill for adjusting and settling the claims of Frederick W. de Steuben, was brought in engrossed, and read the third time—the gratuity in land being omitted in the bill, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) supposing the omission to be an error—moved that the bill should be re committed, in order to re-insert the clause.——This motion after a short discussion was lost.

The blank in the clause stating the annuity, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved should be filled up with 2700 dollars.

After some debate the ayes and noes were taken, and the motion was negatived, as follows:

AYES.

Messrs. *Ames, Benson, Bland, Cadwallader, Carrol, Coles, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Madison, P. Muhlenburgh, Page, Scot, Smith (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.*——25.

NOES.

Messrs. *Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Brown, Contee, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Livermore, Mathews, Moore, Parker, Partridge, Rensellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sylvester, White, Williamson.*———30.

A motion was then made to fix the annuity at 2,500 dollars. This was negatived—Ayes 25—Noes 30.

As was a motion for 2,420 dollars.—Ayes 25—Noes 30:

A motion for 2000 dollars was agreed to—Ayes 31—Noes 24.

The bill being completed—on the question,—Shall the bill pass—it was carried in the affirmative. The ayes and noes being as follow.

AYES.

Messrs. *Ames, Benson, Bland, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Carrol, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Huntington, Livermore, Lee, Lawrance, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenburg, Page, Parker, Scott, Sherman, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop.*——34.

NOES.

Messrs. *Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Floyd, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Mathews, Partridge, Rensellaer, Schureman, Seney, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Williamson.* 21.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on that part of the report of a select committee on the petition of the merchants and inhabitants of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, which relates to an increase of tonnage on foreign shipping, &c. Some progress was made therein when the committee rose.

Mr. Boudinot obtained leave of absence for one week.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1790.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A bill for repealing the act laying duties on wines after a certain date, and laying other duties in lieu thereof, was presented by Mr. Fitzsimons, and read.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to orders of the House, with an abstract of the duties received on American and foreign tonnage, to 31st December last was read.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee on the memorial of the merchants and traders of Portsmouth (N. H.) respecting an enhanced duty on tonnage.

A motion to strike out the clause which proposed that the duty on foreign tonnage should be raised to one dollar, occasioned a lengthy debate—the affirmative was supported by Mr. Jackson, Mr Smith (S. C.) Mr. White, and Mr. Bloodworth. Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Page, and Mr. Livermore spake in favor of the enhanced duty—but the committee rose and reported progress without taking the question.

A Report from the Secretary at war, with a statement of the troops and militia furnished by the several states during the late war was read.

Also a report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the statement of monies paid by the several states from the commencement of the revolution to the ratification of the constitution.

A Message was received from the Senate with the bill for giving effect to the act therein mentioned, with respect to the State of (N. C.) and for amending said act—in some of the amendments proposed by the house to this bill, the Senate concurred—to others they disagreed.

A motion for receding from the first amendment, occasioned some debate; the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

PHILADELPHIA, 5 MAY.

Luxury has been declaimed against in all ages, as subversive of virtue, and liberty. Has it not sometimes been productive of a spirit of industry, and hence become beneficial? Dr. Franklin used to relate an instance of this. His lady once made a present of a fine cap, to a young woman of Cape May. The Doctor reproved her for it, as tending to introduce among these simple people, a taste for superfluous ornaments. As he expected, the sight of the cap kindled a desire in all the young women who beheld it, to possess a similar one—The consequence was, that they set about knitting a quantity of mittens, which were sent up to Philadelphia for sale, and the money devoted to the purchase of caps. Ever since that time, a great number of mittens have annually been brought to this city from Cape May—and a beneficial trade has been the consequence, of what it was apprehended would be injurious to the people.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that the commendable spirit of encouraging our own manufactures is daily spreading thro' these states. We hear from New-Jersey, that on Saturday, the 24th ult. there was a meeting, tho' upon short notice given, at the Court-House in Burlington, of a considerable number of the citizens, assisted by some of the most respectable and wealthy gentlemen from the county, to consider upon a plan for establishing woollen, linen and cotton fabrics in that place. *Daniel Ellis*, Esq; was placed in the chair; and, the plan being read, some general observations and information were given by Messrs. *Bloomfield, Jones* and *Coxe*.——An handsome subscription was then made, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Well-wishers of American Manufactures for their contributions.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, dated Feb. 2.

"This winter is indeed wonderful. Several kinds of trees have been in bloom. Anemonies and other spring flowers were sold about the streets on New-Year's day. At this time it is difficult to gather an handful of snow. The season is very wet; which is unfavorable to the grain in the ground, by fostering a species of worm, that has done considerable damage."

BOSTON, May 5!

On Monday, agreeable to law, a Circuit Court of the United States, for the Massachusetts district, was held before Chief Justice JAY, Judge CUSHING, and Judge LOWELL. After the usual forms were gone through, and the Grand Jury impannelled, a Charge was given them by the Chief-Justice—and the Throne of Grace addressed in prayer, by the Rev. Dr. HOWARD.

EXTRACT,

From Mr. WRAXALL'S *History of Mount St. Michael, near Granville, in France.*

"WE passed on through several lesser rooms into a large passage on one side of which, the Swiss (Mr. Wraxall's guide) opened a door, and through a narrow entrance, perfectly dark, he led me by a second door into an apartment or dungeon—for it rather merited the latter than the former appellation—in the middle of which stood a cage—It was composed of prodigious wooden bars; and the wicket which admitted into it was ten or twelve inches in thickness. I went into the inside; the space it comprised was about twelve feet square, or fourteen; and it might be nearly twenty in height. This was the abode of many eminent victims in former ages, whose names and miseries are now obliterated and forgotten.

"There was, said my conductor, towards the latter end of the last century, a certain newswriter in Holland, who had presumed to print some very severe and sarcastic reflections on Madame de Maintenon, and Lewis the Fourteenth. Some months after, he was induced, by a person sent expressly for that purpose, to make a tour into French Flanders. The instant he had quitted the Dutch territories, he was put under arrest, and immediately, by his Majesty's express command, conducted to this place. They shut him up in this cage. Here he lived upwards of twenty-three years; and here he at length expired.—During the long nights of winter, no fire or candle was allowed him. He was not permitted to have any book. He saw no human face but the gaoler, who came once every day to present him, through a hole in the wicket, his little portion of bread and wine. No instrument was given him with which he could destroy himself; but he found means, at length, to draw out a nail from the wood, with which he cut out or engraved on the bars of his cage, certain fleurs de lis, and armorial bearings, which formed his only employment and recreation.

"It is now fifteen years, said the Swiss, since a gentleman terminated his days in that cage; it was before I came to reside here; but there is one instance within my own memory: Monsr. de F——, a person of rank, was conducted here by command of the late King; he remained three years shut up in this cage. I fed him myself every day; but he was allowed books and candle to divert his misery; at length the Abbot, touched with his deplorable calamities, requested and obtained the royal pardon. He was set free, and is now alive in France.

"The subterranean chambers, added he, in this mountain, are so numerous, that we know them not ourselves. There are certain dungeons, called Oubliettes, into which they were accustomed anciently to let down malefactors guilty of very heinous crimes; they provided them with a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine: and then they were totally forgotton, and left to perish by hunger in the dark vault of the rock. This punishment however has not been inflicted by any King in the last or present century."

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Island, to his friend in this city, dated April 28.

"There will be a majority of Anties in our New Assembly, which convenes at Newport next week. Mr. FENNER who succeeds Gov. Collins, possesses good natural abilities, and without the graces of a courtier, hath acquired a considerable popularity—the appointment was not his wish, but the result of necessity, it being more consonant to his views to govern behind the curtain, as he was free from responsibility if any measures should prove injurious, and could claim the credit of such as were beneficial; but the anties fearful that a federal character might be in nomination, brought him forward as the most popular man of their party.

"Most of the *country* towns are as much opposed to the Constitution as ever, being dupes to the misrepresentations and falshoods of their designing leaders. The *seaports* are *all* federal. At the late election of officers in Newport there was 348 proxes for federal characters—but 17 for Anties—and these 17 consisted of new fangled officers of the customs, tide-waiters, with a paper-money Judge and his sons. Providence, Warren, and Bristol had also *large* majorities for the federal prox. Should not the Constitution be adopted by the Convention at their next meeting, (which I very much doubt) necessity will drive the sea-ports to measures of a most serious nature, measures, which will pave the way for a dismemberment of this unhappy State."—

The great Burke of the British House of Commons, has excited the indignation of many by his Phillippic against the French revolutionists—but it must be determined by the event, whether the advocates for those checks and balances of power, which distinguish the British government, are not at the same time the most consistent friends to the liberties of the people. Simple democracy has always ended in tyranny.

It is very much to be doubted whether the plans of the national assembly of France, so far as they contemplate the *annihilation* of distinctions, orders and privileges, have a tendency to establish a government that will be *firm* and *stable*—and a fluctuating system is liable to innumerable objections; for the people after struggling with a variety of temporary evils, generally take refuge in despotism.

Inequality of circumstances is the inseparable attendant of commerce, civilization, and refinement—good government therefore is the art of guarding the *many* from the impositions and tyranny of the *few*—and this cannot be done so effectually in any way as by securing the equal rights of ALL.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia have agreed that an eulogium in honor of that distinguished medical character the late Doctor Cullen of Edinburg, shall be delivered by one of their members.

An election for DIRECTORS of the BANK was held on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz.—*Isaac Roosevelt*, President; *William Maxwell*, Vice-President; *William Constable, Robert Bowne, Samuel Franklin, Thomas Randall, Comfort Sands, Joshua Waddington, Daniel M'Cormick, Nicholas Low, John Murray, William Edgar, Gulian Verplank.*

APPOINTMENT.

TENCH COXE, Esq. Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* WILLIAM DUER, Esq. resigned.

On Saturday last the Supreme Court of Judicature, which had been sitting in this city, adjourned—previous to which the following judgements were given against several culprits, viz. William Glover, convicted of robbery, death, to be executed on the first Friday in June. William Matthews, larceny, to be whipped 60 lashes at three several times, 20 each. Sebre Williams, larceny, 20 lashes, Edward Allen, convicted of breaking and entering a store, to be imprisoned three months. Anthony, a Negro Man, larceny, 39 lashes. William Swaine, a robbery in the street, judgment respited to a future day.

☞ *THIS DAY being the Anniversary of the Sons of* ST. TAMMANY, *the same is to be celebrated by that Society. Should the weather prove favorable, they will, in splendid dresses, walk in Procession from the Wigwam in Broad Way, to the Brick Church in the fields—where a LONG TALK is to be delivered by the Scribe of the Society.*

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Ship George, Hunter, Glasgow.
Brig Cruger, Dekay, London.
—— ——, Green, St. Croix.
——Brothers, Dunlap, Grenada.
——Ark, Wedham, Halifax.
Schooner Adonis, Durham, St. Vincents.
——Eagle, Jackways, St. Thomas.
——Catherine, Willson, Shelburne.
Sloop Maria, Elliott, Charleston.
Snow Zebulon, Hudson, Liverpool.
——La Virga do Corosa Aug. Villamuerte, Cadiz.
Brig Maria, Jenkins, Cape Francois.
Schooner Exchange, Willson, Charleston.
——Friends, Parker, Shelburne.
Ship Federalist, Dale, Canton, four months.

The ships Jay, America, Grace, and Anthony, of New-York, were at Canton, and expected to sail in all January.

The ship Columbia, Kendrick, and sloop Washington, with furrs. from the N. W. coast of America, were also at Canton.

Seventeen sail of American vessels, in all, were at Canton when the Federalist sailed.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. IV.

C'eſt là le propre de l'eſprit humain, que les exemples ne corrigent perſonne; les ſottiſes des peres ſont perdues pour leurs enfans; il faut chaque generation faſſe les ſiennes.

LET us now attempt a performance of the promiſe, at the cloſe of our firſt number: Men, in their primitive conditions, however ſavage, were undoubtedly gregarious—and they continue to be ſocial, not only in every ſtage of civilization, but in every poſſible ſituation in which they can be placed. As nature intended them for ſociety, ſhe has furniſhed them with paſſions, appetites, and propenſities, as well as a variety of faculties, calculated both for their individual enjoyment, and to render them uſeful to each other in their ſocial connections. There is none among them more eſſential or remarkable, than the *paſſion for diſtinction*. A deſire to be obſerved, conſidered, eſteemed, praiſed, beloved, admired by his fellows, is one of the earlieſt, as well as keeneſt diſpoſitions diſcovered in the heart of man. If any one ſhould doubt the exiſtence of this propenſity, let him go and attentively obſerve the journeymen and apprentices in the firſt workſhop, or the oarsmen in a cockboat—a family, or a neighborhood—the inhabitants of an houſe, or the crew of a ſhip—a ſchool, or a college—a city, or a village—a ſavage, or civilized people—an hoſpital, or a church—the bar, or the exchange—a camp, or a court. Wherever men, women or children are to be found, whether they be old or young—rich or poor—high or low—wiſe or fooliſh—ignorant or learned—every individual is ſeen to be ſtrongly actuated by a deſire to be ſeen, heard, talked of, approved and reſpected by the people about him, and within his knowledge.——Moral writers have, by immemorial uſage, a right to make a free uſe of the poets.

The love of praiſe, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or leſs, and glows in every heart;
The proud to gain it, toils on toils endure,
The modeſt ſhun it, but to make it ſure.
O'er globes and ſcepters, now on thrones it ſwells,
Now, trims the midnight lamp in college-cells.
'Tis tory, whig—it plots, prays, preaches, pleads,
Harrangues in Senates, ſqu aks in maſquerades;
It aids the dancer's heel, the writer's head,
And heaps the plain with mountains of the dead;
Nor ends with life; but nods in ſable plumes
Adorns our herſe, and flatters on our tombs.

A regard to the ſentiments of mankind concerning him, and to their diſpoſitions towards him, every man feels within himſelf; and if he has reflected and try'd experiments, he has found, that no exertion of his reaſon—no effort of his will, can wholly diveſt him of it. In proportion to our affection for the notice of others is our averſion to their neglect: The ſtronger the deſire of the eſteem of the public, the more powerful the averſion to their diſapprobation—the more exalted the wiſh for admiration, the more invincible the abhorrence of contempt. Every man not only deſires the conſideration of others, but he frequently compares himſelf with others, his friends or his enemies, and in proportion as he exults when he perceives that he has more of it, than they, he feels a keener affliction when he ſees that one or more of them, are more reſpected than himſelf.

This paſſion, while it is ſimply a deſire to excel another, by fair induſtry in the ſearch of truth, and the practice of virtue, is properly called *emulation*. When it aims at power, as a means of diſtinction, it is *ambition*. When it is in a ſituation to ſuggeſt the ſentiments of fear and apprehenſion, that another, who is now inferior, will become ſuperior, it is denominated *jealouſy*.—When it is in a ſtate of mortification, at the ſuperiority of another, and deſires to bring him down to our level, or to depreſs him below us, it is properly called *envy*. When it deceives a man into a belief of falſe profeſſions of eſteem or admiration, or into a falſe opinion of his importance in the judgment of the world, it is *vanity*. Theſe obſervations alone would be ſufficient to ſhew, that this propenſity in all its branches is a principal ſource of the virtues and vices, the happineſs and miſery of human life—and that the hiſtory of mankind is little more than a ſimple narration of its operations and effects.

(The concluſion of No. 4, in our next.)

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(IN CONTINUATION.)

THE manufactures of Pennſylvania have encreaſed exceedingly within a few years, as well by maſter workmen and journeymen from abroad, as by the encreaſed ſkill and induſtry of our own citizens. Houſhold or family manufactures have greatly advanced, and valuable acquiſitions have been made of implements and machinery to ſave labour, either imported, or invented in the United States. The hand machines for carding and ſpinning cotton, have been introduced by foreigners, and improved upon; but we have lately obtained the water mill for ſpinning cotton and a water mill for flax, which is applicable alſo to ſpinning hemp and wool. Theſe machines promiſe us an early eſtabliſhment of the cotton, linen and hempen branches, and muſt be of very great ſervice in the woolen branches. Additional employment for weavers, dyers, bleachers, and other manufacturers muſt be the conſequence; Paper mills, gun-powder mills, ſteel works, rolling and ſlitting mills, printing figured goods of paper, linen and cotton, coach-making, book-printing, and ſeveral other branches, are wonderfully advanced, and every month ſeems to extend our old manufactures, or to introduce new ones.

The advancement of the agriculture of Pennſylvania is the beſt proof that can be given of the comfort and happineſs it affords to its farming, manufacturing and trading citizens. In the year 1786 our exports of flour were 150,000 barrels (excluſive of many other articles;) in 1787 they were 202,000 barrels; in 1788 they were 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 they were 369,000 barrels; which exceeds any export ever made in the times of the province or in the times of the commonwealth. The produce of flax is encreaſed in a much greater degree, and that of wool is conſiderably more than it was before the revolution. A new article is likely to be added to the liſt of our productions, which is a well taſted and wholeſome *ſugar*, made from the *Maple Tree*. It has been proved by many fair and careful experiments, that it is in the power of a ſubſtantial farmer, that has a family about him, eaſily to make twelve hundred weight of this ſugar every ſeaſon, without hiring any additional hands, or any utenſils, but thoſe that are neceſſary for his family and farm uſe. The time in which it can be made is from the middle of February to the end of March, when farmers in this country have very little to do, as it is too early to plough or dig. The price of ſugar being lower here than in Europe, this article may be reckoned at 100 Mexican dollars per annum. to every careful and ſkilful farmer, that owns land bearing the ſugar maple. Of theſe there are ſome millions of acres in Pennſylania, and the adjacent ſtates, and at leaſt one or two millions belonging to this ſtate, for ſale, upon the terms mentioned in the preceding part of this paper. It ſeems alſo highly probable that this valuable tree may be tranſplanted, and thus be obtained by almoſt any farmer in the ſtate, and that men of property, who will purchaſe kettles and hire hands for the above ſhort period, may make larger quantities.

The ſituation of religion and religious rights and liberty in Pennſylvania is a matter, that deſerves the attention of all ſober and well diſpoſed people, who may have thoughts of this country. This ſtate always afforded an aſylum to the perſecuted ſects of Europe. No church or ſociety ever was eſtabliſhed here, no tythes or tenths can be demanded; and though ſome regulations of the crown of England excluded two churches from a ſhare in our government in the times of the province, that is now done away with regard to every religious ſociety whatever, except the Hebrew church. But at this time a Convention of ſpecial repreſentatives of the citizens of Pennſylvania have under conſideration all the errors, that have inadvertently crept into our conſtitution and frame of government, and, in the act they have publiſhed for the examination of the people, they have rejected the *half-way* doctrine of TOLERATION, and have eſtabiſhed, upon firm and perfectly equal ground, all denominations of religious men. By the proviſions of the new code, a Proteſtant, a Roman Catholic and a Hebrew may elect or be elected to any office in the ſtate, and purſue any lawful calling, occupation or profeſſion. The conſtitution of general government of the United States alſo guarantees this ineſtimable and ſacred right, and it is ſurely a ſacred right; for it belongs to the Deity to be worſhipped according to the free will and conſciences of his creatures.

We lay no difficulty in the way of any perſon, who deſires to become a free and equal citizen. On the day of his landing he may buy a farm, a houſe, merchandize, or raw materials; he may open a work-ſhop, a counting-houſe, an office, or any other place of lawful buſineſs, and purſue his calling without any hindrance from corporation rules or monopolizing companies, or the payment of any ſum of money to the public. The right of electing and being elected (which does not affect his buſineſs or his ſafety) is not granted till the expiration of two years, which prudence requires.

A Morning School is opened,

by the Subſcriber, for YOUNG LADIES, at Harmony Hall, adjoining the Baptiſts burying ground, in Gold Street. Hours of attendance are from 6 till 8.—For further particulars, pleaſe to enquire of the Public's Obedient Servant, GAD ELY.

N. B. The *Young Ladies School* which has been kept at No. 219 Queen-Street, is removed to the above place.

New-York, May 8, 1790.

Moſes Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip.

New-York, May 5, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

MAY 12.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5ſ 3. 5ſ.	Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 6ſ.
Antigua Rum, 4ſ 9. a 5ſ.	Do. 18. inch do. 18ſ
St. Croix, do. 4ſ 4.	Butt white oak ſtaves, 35ſ.
Country, do. 3ſ.	Pipe do. do. 9l.
Molaſſes, 2ſ. 2ſ 1.	Hogſhead do. do. 6l. 10ſ.
Brandy, 6ſ 6. a 6ſ 3.	Do. do. heading, 8l.
Geneva, 5ſ.	Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves, 3l. 5ſ.
Do. in caſes, 28ſ.	Hogſhead red oak do. 5l. 5ſ.
Muſcovado Sugar, 80ſ. a 72ſ.	Do. French do. 5l.
Loaf, do. 1ſ 3.	Hogſhead hoops, 4l.
Lump, do. 1ſ 1½.	Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot, 10d.
Pepper, 3ſ.	Red wood, per ton, 20l.
Pimento, 1ſ. a 1ſ 4.	Fuſtick, 10l.
Coffee, 1ſ 3. 1ſ 4.	Beaver, per lb. 12ſ. a 16ſ.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3ſ. a 6ſ.	Otter per ſkin, 9ſ. 32ſ.
Do. French, 18ſ. 10ſ.	Grey fox, 4ſ 7.
Rice, 23ſ. 24ſ.	Martin, 4ſ 10.
Superfine Flour, 64ſ.	Racoon, 3ſ 6 a 7ſ 6.
Common do. 58ſ.	Muſkrat, 10d. a 14d.
Rye do. 26ſ. a 28ſ.	Beaver hats, 64ſ.
Indian Meal, 18ſ. 20ſ.	Caſtor do. 48ſ.
Rye, 4ſ 9. *pr. buſh.*	Chocolate, 14d.
Wheat, 11ſ. a 12ſ.	Cocoa, 70ſ. a 80ſ.
Corn, (Southern) 4ſ.	Cotton, 1ſ 9.
Do. (Northern,) 5ſ. a 4ſ 9.	Tar, pr. bar. 10ſ.
Beef, firſt quality, 48ſ. 50ſ.	Pitch, 14ſ.
Pork, firſt quality, 75ſ.	Turpentine, 18ſ. a 20ſ.
Oats, 2ſ 2.	Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3½d.
Flax-ſeed, 5ſ.	Do. York, 4d. a 3½d.
Ship bread per cwt. 21ſ. 24ſ.	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3½d.
Country refined bar-iron, 28l. a 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured, 5½d.
Do. bloomery, 25l. a 26l.	Do. Weſtern-ſhore, 2d a 3½d.
Swedes do. 45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60ſ.
Ruſſia do. 30l.	Do. bars, 68ſ.
Pig-iron, 8l 10ſ. a 9l.	Do. Shot, 68ſ.
German ſteel, 9d. per lb.	Red lead, 68ſ.
Nails American, by caſk. 14d. per. lb. 4d.	White do. dry, 95ſ.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.	White do. in oil, 5l. 12ſ.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9½d.	Salt-petre hams, 7½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.	Spermaceti candles, 3ſ.
Do. do. do. 12d.	Mould do. 11d. a 1ſ.
Do. do. do. 20d.	Tallow dipt, 9½d.
Do. do. do, 24d. 7½d a 8½d.	Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Pot aſh, per ton, 39l. a 40l.	Caſtile ſoap, 9d. a 10d.
Pearl aſh, 48l a 50l.	Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb. 15d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2ſ.	Country do. 5d. 6d.
Mackarel per barr. 26ſ. a 30ſ.	Butter, 10d.
Herrings, 18ſ. 16ſ.	Hyſon tea, 9ſ 6. a 10ſ.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, 10d.	Sequin do. 6ſ 6.
Dominico, do. 9d.	Bohea do. 2ſ 6.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Ginſeng, 2ſ. a 2ſ 6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 8l.	Starch Poland, 7d.
Do. chipped. 14l.	Snuff, 2ſ 3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m. 10l. 10ſ.	Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh. 3ſ 6.
1 inch do. 5l.	Liverpool do. 2ſ.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe, 60l. a 90l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10ſ.	Port, 46l.
1 inch do. 3l. 10ſ.	Liſbon, pr. gal. 5ſ.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.	Teneriff, 4ſ.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10ſ.	Fyall, 3ſ 3.
1 inch do. 4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 6l.
Pitch pine ſcantling, 3l. 8ſ.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 34l. 3 8l.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles, 1l. 10ſ.	Lintſeed oil, pr. gal. 4ſ.
	Whale do. pr. barrel, 50ſ. a 56ſ.

John Smith & Peter Wendover,

SAIL-MAKERS,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced buſineſs in copartnerſhip in their line, under the Firm of SMITH and WENDOVER, in the Sail-Loft in Front Street, oppoſite VAN ZANDT's Wharf (near the Coffee-Houſe) formerly occupied by CARMER and SMITH, and lately by JOHN SMITH. Thoſe Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favor them with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work done in the beſt manner, and on as ſhort notice as can be expected.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1, 1790.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or *exchanged* for LAND,

TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premiſes is a brick dwelling houſe containing ten rooms; a ſmaller brick houſe with four rooms; a houſe with a brick front with two rooms: In each houſe is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing ſpring is near one of the kitchens; a frame ſtable and a coach-houſe with ſtables. From the dwelling houſe both the North and the Eaſt rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleaſure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has alſo been ſown with timothy and clover. To be ſold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is ſituated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the ſame, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the ſea ſhore, on Santee Ediſto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not ſold at private ſale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be diſpoſed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-Houſe.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premiſes. *New-York April* 10, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloſs Hobart Eſquire, one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Iſland, Eſquire, an abſconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the ſaid Juſtice, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature, entitled "an act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the ſaid Paul Deyrell, he the ſaid Juſtice has directed all his the ſaid Paul Deyrell's Eſtate, real and perſonal, within this State, to be ſeized; and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Eſtate real and perſonal will be ſold for the payment and ſatisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety. *March* 31. 1aw3m.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following Articles:

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.